







REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail"]

London, 30th June, 1898.

ITALY.

General Pelloux has formed a Cabinet in which Admiral Canova is Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Sanmarzano Minister for War.

[General Pelloux was Minister for War in Marquis di Rudini's Cabinet.—E.C.M.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

General Shafter telegraphs that 8,000 Spaniards, with a quantity of supplies, are advancing on Santiago de Cuba, and that he has decided to attack the city before they arrive without waiting for his own reinforcements.

The departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain is likely to be delayed, as the ships are unprepared for the voyage.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:

On the 2nd at 11.40 a.m. The barometer has risen on the S. and S.E. coasts of China, fallen in Hongkong and over the Sea of Japan. The depression seems to be passing to the N. of Tongking. Another depression is moving Eastwards in the Sea of Japan. Pressure is high over the Pacific to the N. of the Loochoo Islands. Gradients moderate on the S. coast of China, slight on the E. coast. Forecast—fresh to moderate S.E. winds; showery and squally at first, improving later.

THE PLAIN OF THE GERMAN CLERK.

CAUSE—REPLY TO "MILDEDER."

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898.

DEAR MILDEDER,

I fear you have misunderstood me. I did not dwell longer on the question of salaries, as the only thing I wanted to point out was the mistake people at home make when thinking that \$150 a month here gives their boys the same standing as they would have there with the equivalent in marks. People at home forget there are only two classes here—*Tai-pans* and clerks; and they do not know how deep the gap is between the two.

You call yourself my "Mildeeder," or fellow sufferer. I do not suffer, I have no need to gain. If I write, it is because I want to give vent to my feelings; because I want to give a true picture of this "Life in the Far East," to which so many come "out" in such high spirits.

Do not think for a moment I want to invite a strike. I do not see what could be gained. If the salary is not high, do you think it would make much difference if new-comers started on say \$30 a month more? That would simply mean more debts in the Club and other places. Do you think such would be saved? and would those who save be much happier? You know as well as I do that one can live on \$150 a month if one spends his spare time somewhat else than in the Club or in the Mess. I write about the emptiness of the life. I write about what is the consequence when young fellows as those who come out are left to themselves, to the company of men, who have to find their salvation in Club-life, and who have no home where to go to, where to find intimacy, where to get advice or where to find someone interested in their doings, their pleasures and sorrows.

Do not blame the temptations for not paying more. They have no reason to do so as long as they get ten applications for one place offered. Moreover, the second agreement is generally on much better terms than the first, but the trouble is, when the youngsters of three or four years ago enter upon this easy-go-lucky life, they get such a hold on it that they can't shake it off and then do not want to be more than the "so-and-so's young man" they once were called.

No, "Mildeeder," the remedy for the evil lies not here, if there is one. Make it known at home, in Germany, to what sort of a life the young men are coming out. Cry it out from the roofs of the houses that they will be "nobodies," that they will have to live their own lives with no one to guide them, with no other company than their "Mildeeder" in their various degrees of dolefulness or indifference. Tell them that the doors of society are closed, and that the "Glorious Life in the Far East" will prove to be a disappointment to most of them, so strong that they will feel the effects long afterwards, if not all their life.

Perhaps the eagerness to go out to Chi will become less strong, and the (trivial) will feel that they have to make amendments if they want to get young men. I say once more let them ask themselves if such amendments would be out of the place now, and if they know in what they should consist.

THE SO-CALLED CARE.

Our own manufacture are the best Plaster for this climate, warranted to stand any thing, low prices and easy terms.—Robinson Plaster Co.

IT IS REMARKABLE.

SAYS MR. W. WILSON, THE POLYMER CHEMIST AT RAWALPINDI AND MURRAY. "How Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has attained a prominence in this district, and though it has only been introduced a few months is so taken to the heart, from remarks made by my customers who have used this remedy, I am convinced that it possesses exceptional qualities. I never hesitate to recommend it to all who are in need of a good cough mixture."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cents, and 25 cents a bottle.—Watkins & Co.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE POLICE FORCE.

TWENTY-SEVEN CONSTABLES IMPRISONED.

There has been some further trouble with the Indian constables of the Police Force, and twenty-seven of their number have been lodged in prison for insubordination. The men had plotted to secure an increase of wages on the ground of dearth of food, and yesterday they refused to accept their monthly pay unless a promise was given that their wages would be increased. His F. H. M., the Capt. Superintendent of Police, saw in the conduct of the constables all the elements of insubordination, and proceeded to exercise the powers with which he is vested in the Police Force Consolidation Ordinance of 1837. Under this Ordinance, the Captain Superintendent of Police, in cases of discipline or neglect of duty by any constable, upon proof thereof to his satisfaction, has power to order the offender to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$25, or award imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, with forfeiture of pay. On the refusal of the twenty-seven constables to receive their pay, Mr. May sentenced them to seven days imprisonment. The men were placed under arrest, and their removal to the Gaol was very quietly effected. This is the second time within two years that a number of the Indian constables have combined to effect a rise in their wages. In 1896, a batch of new recruits from India refused to sign an arrival, and on the matter being brought before the Government, the Indians were granted the privilege of remitting half their pay to India at the rate of \$14 to the hundred rupees. The wages of the Indian constables range from \$12 50 to \$15 50. Twenty-two of the present culprits were drafted from India in January, and the remainder are men who have been engaged locally.

NOTES BY THE WAY IN A SAILOR'S LIFE.

THE BEGINNING OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

In the beginning of the year 1892, I was Chief Officer of the ship *Buller*, with Captain Henry Jones, of Far East fame. We loaded in the East India Dock, London, a full cargo of piece goods for Shanghai and or Taku Bar. We arrived at Shanghai, and, as the war was finished, we were ordered to proceed to Taku, to discharge our cargo for Tientsin. In due time, we reached Taku Bar, where we found several of the British warships anchored, and the South Forts occupied by British troops.

We anchored in the forenoon very near to a vessel flying the Prussian flag, and when we had fired "salts and cleared up decks it was still there. To our surprise a boat came from the Prussian, bringing the Captain. I met him at the gangway, and reported him to our Captain, with the result that he stayed to tiffin with us. And then he stated his business on board our ship. He said he wanted to buy provisions and stores of any kind, sailors' clothing, boots or anything we could sell, which our Captain laughingly agreed to do. And then the following conversation took place:

"What is the name of the vessel you command?"

"She is now the *Arona*, and was the British sailing ship *Thetis*. The British Government had her converted into a screw vessel, and presented her to us to bring our Minister to negotiate a Treaty with China, as soon as the war should be ended, and that is why we are here; and the *Barrage* with the American flag lying near to us carries extra coal for our use."

"But," said our Captain, "You are not a German. How is it that you are in command of that ship?"

"No," said he, "I am an ex-Danish naval officer, and all my officers are Danes, and we have German cadets. There being no German navy, there are no officers yet trained."

After this business began, and the transfer of provisions and stores of almost every kind was made from one ship to the other. After this, we used to have daily friendly intercourse for about three weeks, and one fine morning the *Arona* left her anchorage. A fresh easterly breeze was blowing, and the *Arona* was working under sail against the wind, which was increasing, and a nasty, short sea rising. After a couple of hours, we saw her yards squared, and the vessel put back and she anchored near to us. In the afternoon, the wind having moderated, an officer from her came to buy a grinding-stone.

This caused some little merriment. Then the officer explained that in the forenoon, when beating down the gulf, in one of the plunges the grinding-stone had been washed off the forecastle-head where the men had been employed in grinding their outlasses.

They were expecting to hear news of a rupture between France and Germany, and they were on their way to Hongkong for shelter.

It is highly creditable to the Germans that from so humble a beginning they have raised such a fine fleet as they now possess.

After our return to Shanghai from Taku, I was permitted to leave the *Buller*, and take command of the *Nippon* on the Yangtze.

A. E. K.

NURSES' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions:

Already acknowledged, \$1,845

X. J. Thomas, R.N., 10

D. Gillies, 10

A. Donald, 10

A. H. Skelton, 10

W. Dobson, 10

Mrs. Caldwell, 5

Mrs. G. M. G. J. Casanova, 5

Dr. Grogan, 5

Mrs. F. G. Figg, 5

Mrs. Dobson, 5

G. Passantini, 5

Chen-Chueh, 5

Lo Chak Koi, 5

Lo Wai Chun, 5

Kwok Yik Yue, 5

Cheng Mu-tong, 5

Leung Pui-chi, 5

Leung Nian Pui, 5

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, 5

\$2,020

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the appointment of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart to examine and report upon the Kowloon Hinterland to be included in the Convention touching the rectification of our boundaries, is a curious circumstance.

That if the peculiarity of the appointment of Mr. Lockhart to a "rectification" pure and simple, it seems strange the mission should not have been confined to naval and military experts.

That I may be wrong, but the absence of experts from the Services (so far as we know, at least) rather implies that the internal administration of the new territory should not be a fiscal proposition, as the points required by the Stewart-Lockhart Mission.

That this is strange, because the boundaries are not yet mentioned, and those which have been whispered about are not believed to be quite on the lines of the defence of Hongkong, which again, are the defence lines of the Chinese Empire.

That this question may be given up in the meantime, as perhaps the attitude of H. E. Li Hung Chang towards British interests may before long produce an entirely new departure in our policy, and necessitate the evacuation (or protection) of the Kwang.

That in these days, when the Bear and the Eagle are on the war-path, no one knows what a day may bring forth; and I think the least said is the soonest mended, *adieu* present.

That I have a notion that is shared by many to the effect that the British Government is watching its opportunity; and, though it may seem an insane policy, it will be a peculiar historical fact if China (through Li Hung Chang's influence) becomes dismembered, in fact of the "years" struggle with Britain, the British Government, for the purpose of preserving the Manchu Dynasty.

That the expectation entertained, that Admiral Dewey would have had Manila City under his jurisdiction by the glorious Fourth, has been rather dampened by the fact that the American fleet, the transport three or four days ago.

That the great day may even yet be celebrated as was expected, and I hope it may be, because the present tension is killing all commercial progress.

That the murder of Orosio has been relegated to the ordinary course of justice, as a satisfactory incident in the life of the Colony.

That it is no use introducing innovations in British law, unless some relevant and well-grounded reasons are given.

That certainly no reasonable ground could be shown for more in the case of a "colon," outside the difference which exists between Portuguese and British law.

That the Portuguese community in this Colony have lived under British law for many years, and, so far as is known, they rather like it.

That it would be impossible that it is known by H. E. the Acting Governor, in Executive Council, has made it so to carry out the law otherwise than in the way it has been decided to do.

That one of our best Colonial workers has been carried away to the Silent Land in the Happy Valley.

That the words engraved at the Sanitary Board, "The health of the Colony depends on the health of the individual," are now taken the form of a funeral tribute.

That, although long service and a lengthy struggle with disease contracted in the execution of duty can never secure quite the same as a rapid collapse while on duty, the health of H. E. the Acting Governor, in Executive Council, has made it so to carry out the law otherwise than in the way it has been decided to do.

That the name of a man dying in harness.

That he worked much longer than he should have done, and he got his death-warrant from his work for the Colony many years ago.

That he will be long remembered as a gentleman and a devoted worker in the best interests of the Colony of Hongkong.

BROWNIE.

So Governor-General Augustin's wife and family are in the keeping of the Philippine Dictator. What the Topical would like to know, would have been the fate of Augustin's wife and family (if he has any) had they been in the hands of Governor-General Augustin? Something with boiling oil in it, probably writes the "Weekly Topical" to the *Singapore Free Press*.

"The Moralist" writes in the *Straits Times* that an Australian company, the visit of the Brough Comedy Company. I see that Mr. Harry Plimmer has been taken an Australian party to the whole of the Company's season tour was a glorious success, and that its financial result will probably show Australian managers in cast as a precedent for the "Gorgonzola East." Then Mr. Plimmer proceeds to pay us Eastern residents a compliment. "It is no good, he says, for a poor company to travel in the East, for the East 'ain't having any.' I agree with him when he remarks that Eastern audiences are keen critics of theatrical performances, and that the company can be put to the test by the persons composing these audiences are frequently re-visiting Europe. But when he tells us that Rangano was not, but Singapore undoubtedly, I think Mr. Plimmer goes one too many. I am glad, however, that the company have met with financial success. A few more such companies would be appreciated in these parts.

ACTED LIKE A CHARM.

MR. HARRY WATERS, HEAD-MAN, says: "I regard Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as a most useful household medicine. Have seen it used for whooping-cough, and once on a very bad cold, and in each of these instances the Pain Balm acted like a charm."

Every one who uses Chamberlain's Pain Balm speaks in the same terms. It should be kept in every medicine chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cents, and 25 cents a bottle.—Watkins & Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXTENSION OF HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898.

SIR,—With reference to the statement in your issue of the 28th June, as to Mr. Stewart Lockhart being appointed to report on the Hinterland, it only shows how dilatory are the ways of the Foreign Office.

All this might have been done months ago. Now, probably the fact of a big mission being made of it, and the consequences of a mistake would be bad for Great Britain and worse for the Unionist Ministry. But for the unfortunate delay, there would not be much to say against the course adopted.

Mr. Stewart Lockhart is a very competent man for the work, and we trust he will make the most of the opportunity now put before him.

What the great bulk of residents desire is, 1st, security from outside attack, and, 2nd, immunity from undisturbed interference and intrusion. To attain this we must have control of the whole of the waters and shores of Mrs. Bay, and the southern watershed of the range of which North Oun fumes a part. There is a map hanging in the Club which will show the conditions of the place. The boundary line which we require is approximately on the North Latitude 22° 40'. This will take in the important points we require on both sides, including the important market town of Sam Chai, a matter of great moment for the Colony. The boundary must not have the power of cutting off our supplies, a thing they are sure to attempt for "squeeze" sake if allowed. On the West side, we must have control of the Sha-han Peninsula, Lam Kan and Tsyshan bays for strategic reasons, and also of the "squeezing" point, which would otherwise become a source of worry to us. From Lat. 22° 40', the line should run to take in the Lamma Islands, from thence to take in the Loma Islands to a point to meet the Eastern boundary say 114° 38' East.

If Li Hung Chang would try on any of his old well-known tactics, then it will be very prompt and stern, and every means taken to back him up.—Yours faithfully,

COLONIST.

MR. W. DANBY AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, July 2.

SIR,—As the Architect of the block of new houses now being erected on the site of the Old Victoria Hotel (Marine Lot No. 13), and to which reference was made at the last Meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday last, I beg to protest most emphatically against the designation of the building as a "Public House."

The houses are in no sense, "back to back houses," and when finished they will not be "insanitary"; they, in every respect more than comply, not only with the present requirements of the Sanitary Board, but with the requirements of the future, the matter of light and open space, they considerably exceed even the suggestions made at the last Meeting of the Sanitary Board, and the House proposed by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Mr. N. J. Ede in their notes to the Report of the Sanitary Board.

The Commissioners and the Sanitary Board recommend that there should be in houses about this depth, viz.—from 32 feet 3 inches to 40 feet. An area at the back of each house of not less than 40 and 80 square feet respectively. Each of these areas, with the exception of the one at the rear of the house, to be divided into two Public Streets, have large open Areas, at the back extending the whole width of the house, the smallest yard having an area of 75 square feet, the average area of all the yards being 80.33 square feet or about 60 per cent more area than that now proposed by the Sanitary Board.

Most of the yards are above the level of the ground floor, grouped in pairs, so that the length of the open areas is made extensive with the width of two houses, or about 30 feet; and further, in each wall dividing these large areas are three, and in some cases four, openings, the height of the high by 3 feet wide, with iron bars fixed therein so as to still further improve the light and ventilation.

The dwelling rooms in these houses, have also two large windows at each, and of each room, which is very considerably more than the requirements of either the Commissioners or the Sanitary Board, and more light and better ventilation to the rooms than had, there been a kitchen at one end, with a little outside.

Yards (instead of those of 30 or 40 feet) have been laid out at the back of the houses, say 6 or 8 feet wide, they would not have been of any respect as good as now constructed. The houses would have been longer in depth and have had considerably less light and air than is now provided for.

The Area of ground occupied by these open Areas or Yards is nearly 80 per cent more than would have been required for a narrow lane.

I trust the least hesitation in stating that the new houses, when finished, will bear favourable comparison with any Chinese houses in the Colony; knowing as I do, the type of houses now demolished in Tientsin, which really were insanitary, it was more than absurd for Mr. May to compare them with the new houses which I have described. The violent tirade he made against these new houses was quite ungrateful for, and his description of the houses enormous. It would be very interesting to know how Mr. May would have laid this property out had he been the Owner.

I have the pleasure of laying out and constructing Chinese houses in the Colony is open to still further improvement, and, as I have stated on other occasions in many things I would go much further even than the Sanitary Board intend doing.

Admitted, however, desirous they may be of introducing improvements, and it perfectly useless to do so, as their Clients wish them, as a rule, to comply strictly with the letter of the law, and no more.

There is not the least doubt that the responsibility for the bad type of most of the Chinese houses in the Colony rests with the Government and the Sanitary Board, and they are both practically official bodies, which the majority, they could have carried any measure for improving the Sanitation of the Colony, and the erection of Chinese houses, they thought fit, notwithstanding any opposition from interested parties, and I should be glad to know from Mr. May, what he has done so far ago this question on the matter having been commenced as far back as 1862, and practically nothing has been done since.

I again beg to state, that these houses on Marine Lot No. 13 are not "back to back" houses, or that they will be insanitary, and I should be glad to know from the Sanitary Board in what respect they are not in accordance with their own Regulations, or why they say they will be insanitary. The unjustifiable remarks made about them will have a tendency to depreciate their value, and give a good property a bad reputation.—Yours faithfully,

W. DANBY.

THE CASE OF ASSAM.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I note in your issue of yesterday's date your inability to satisfy "Leayd's" craving for information.

Having consulted the "Annals of Tientsin," an unpublished but none the less valuable source of information, I am able to inform "Leayd" that "Assam" was, some three years ago, with a fate like "Molly Malone," who, the song tells us, "Died of a fever."

With no one to save her, and that was the end of poor "Molly Malone."

With the further important information: "Still her ghost wheels the barrow, Through streets broad and narrow, Singing, 'Cockles and Mussels, alive, alive, O!'"

I will not go so far as to say that Assam is an exactly parallel case; but if I were "Leayd" I would not be too inquisitive about his purveyor of coffee so long as his Ghostliness is a good article at a reasonable price to the soldiers, a thing, which those with an authority look out for, doubtless.—Yours faithfully,

COLLABORATEUR.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SOUTH CHINA.

NOTES BY THE REV. R. F. COLBOLD.

In his monthly "Notes" for July the Rev. R. F. Colbold, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral Church, says:—

At last we are able to announce that the Archbishop has made a selection for the new Bishop of South China. We have heard privately from the new Bishop that the selection was made on the 11th, and that he arrived in Hongkong on the 12th, and took up his residence at St. Paul's College as soon as possible. We shall be very glad to welcome the Bishop of Victoria in his diocese.

There seems to be still a doubt in some minds as to the position of an Anglican Bishop in Hongkong, and the title by which he may be known. There is no sufficient reason for this uncertainty. The facts are clear. We think it must arise partly from some confusion between the ecclesiastical office of a bishop and the extent of his jurisdiction, partly also from an attempt to draw a distinction between one kind of bishop and another; and partly from certain facts connected with this diocese, to which we will presently refer.

In reality every bishop is a missionary bishop, just as every priest is a missionary priest, and the Church of Christ a missionary Church. If it were not so, it would scarcely be *apostolic*. At the same time the term "missionary bishop" has become associated with those bishops who are sent out to foreign lands by one of the recognized missionary Societies, and paid by them, for the purpose of superintending the work of evangelization, and the training of native Christians, and, of course, performing the functions peculiar to their office. But inasmuch as there will probably be in such a district a number of British residents, members of the Church of England, who may have their own private means by which they are enabled to minister to them, the work of the Holy Sacraments, such a community would naturally come under the spiritual oversight of the bishop resident there. This, however, is not the case in regard to the Bishopric of Victoria, Hongkong.

Here the bishop is not sent out, nor paid by one of the Societies, but he is nominated and commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and paid out of an endowment, especially created for the purpose, and administered by the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund. To speak of the Bishop of Victoria as a "missionary bishop" is, therefore, in a sense, manifestly incorrect; and it is also inaccurate to speak of him as "Bishop of South China," as though Hongkong were a part of the Chinese Empire, or did not exist at all. On the other hand, if we consider the position of an Anglican bishop in one of the Colonial dioceses, say, Canada or Australia, it is evident that the bishop is not a missionary bishop, but a resident bishop, and his jurisdiction is not limited to the territory of the diocese, but extends to the whole of the diocese, and he is not a missionary bishop, but a resident bishop, and his jurisdiction is not limited to the territory of the diocese, but extends to the whole of the diocese.

The Bishopric of the Falkland Islands (a Crown Colony), which is more nearly analogous, though not completely, to the Bishopric of Victoria, is an excellent example of a resident bishop, and the position of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands is, in all respects, exactly the same as that of the Bishop of Victoria. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands is not a missionary bishop, but a resident bishop, and his jurisdiction is not limited to the territory of the diocese, but extends to the whole of the diocese.

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